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FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1870.

THE WAR NEWS.

REN French authorities now admit that Marshal Bazaine has been fighting the late battles on the west bank of the Moselle for the purpose of securing a pathway to Chalons. It is no longer a question whether the flower of the French army can hold the line of the Moselle, for the point in dispute now is whether they can get away from it. Bazaine has consumed nearly a week in the effort to fall back towards Verdun, without having made material progress in that direction. Although he turns upon his pursuers, like a tiger at bay, and inflicts upon them terrible losses, new German corps arrive upon the scene of action to continue the protracted conflict, and to compel him to face indomitable invaders, instead of hurrying to the relief of the distracted capital in his rear.

At Paris, yesterday, public confidence was partially restored by a report that Bazaine's efforts to secure his retreat had undoubtedly been successful, but this report was based on the alleged situation at the front on the 16th inst., while later intelligence indicates that the fighting continued after that time, and that the fate of Bazaine's army is still undecided. If the Prussians can destroy it, or cut off its retreat, the great work of the whole campaign will be substantially finished, for no large body of regular troops will be left to oppose the triumphant march of the invaders to Paris.

Bazaine's retreat is absolutely essential to France, and he is making exertions commensurate with the importance of his task. The immense losses of the Prussians bear testimony to the valor of his troops; and even if the immediate result is disastrous, it cannot be doubted that the French soldiers, despite a thousand disadvantages, have been fighting as desperately as the bravest of their ancestors. Dispirited as they must be by the consciousness that their boldest attacks can at the best only secure their own retreat, they struggle on day after day with a courage worthy of the legions of the first Napoleon, and if their valiant efforts fail, it will only be because success is impossible.

If any confirmation of the importance of the Prussian successes were needed it would be fully supplied by the condition of affairs at the French capital. M. Olivier, the Minister who began the war, has fled to Italy, where Prince Napoleon has followed him, and it is alleged that the Empress has gone to Belgium. Such desertions can only be explained by a consciousness on the part of the fugitives that "bad begins and worse remains behind." Besides, the Corps Legislatif is discussing propositions to concentrate in Paris all the food for miles around, and then lay waste the entire region in sight, so that the near approach of the enemy is officially treated as a highly probable contingency. General Trochu, lately entrusted with the organization of the camp at Chalons, now figures as Commander-in-Chief of all the forces at Paris, and in his proclamation urging a surrender of all partisan feelings and the adoption of "the demeanor of a great military nation conducting its own destinies," he plainly intimates the magnitude of the existing perils. He also paves the way for his own elevation to a commanding if not a supreme position by the tone of his address, and his declaration that he "belongs to no party save that of his country" indicates that he unites political sagacity with his acknowledged military skill. Some such man is needed now to fill the gap that will be created by the impending downfall of the Napoleonic dynasty, and if Trochu can pluck "the flower safety from the nettle danger, he will become the arbiter of the destinies of France.

Peace negotiations are talked of, but it is doubtful whether Napoleon will retain a semblance of power long enough to complete them. The nation which he plunged so recklessly into a dangerous war can scarcely fail to secure, as a compensation for its misfortunes, his voluntary or enforced abandonment of the throne, and the contest may be speedily closed by his downfall and the payment of the war expenses incurred by Prussia.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

THE New York World, always hard up for a cause of complaint against the President, accuses Mr. Frelinghuysen's supposed delay in making up his mind whether to accept the English mission or not as an evidence of the President's "singular aptitude for lowering the tone of the public service and cheapening its highest offices in general estimation." This is a fair sample of the style of criticism on the President in which the leading Democratic journals of the country have indulged ever since his inauguration, and that they can find nothing more serious to allege against him is a tolerably certain indication that he is managing the affairs of the nation in a reasonably satisfactory manner. The President could have found plenty of professional politicians who would have eagerly accepted the English mission if it had been offered to them; and leaving the question of Mr. Frelinghuysen's qualifications out of consideration altogether, the effort of the President to find a suitable person for the post outside of the ring of politicians who make their bread and butter by holding office certainly has a tendency to raise the tone of the public service, and a man like Mr. Frelinghuysen,

who can afford to decline such an office, would be more likely to do the nation credit at the English court than one who would display an eagerness to get it. The World also indulges in a fling at Mr. Frelinghuysen, and says that "his coquetting with an office of so much dignity and so much above his reasonable expectations has an air of feebleness and vacillation which will not raise him in public estimation. Had he promptly declined, the country would have recognized his modesty and good sense." This morning Mr. Frelinghuysen's letter declining the mission is published, and is found to be dated July 27, or only five days after receiving the official notification of his appointment, and this delay was only that he might give the subject the respectful consideration that it deserved, as his mind was made up beforehand, and he had informed the President that he could not accept. Mr. Frelinghuysen does not state his reasons for declining this office, beyond the fact that his domestic relations and duties will not permit him to take it; but, whatever his reasons were, they concern nobody but himself, and it would be impertinent to inquire into them. That the fact of his declining the mission was not made public before was due to the desire of the President, for good and sufficient reasons of his own, to keep it a secret for the present. He probably feared that Sumner and Wilson would be after him to give the appointment to one of their personal friends who would not cheapen the office by hesitating about its acceptance; and although the present unsettled condition of the English mission is unsatisfactory, the blame is due rather to the demoralization of the civil service, which dates from the time when the Democratic President Jackson made "rotation in office" the practice of the Government, rather than to President Grant, who has earnestly if not altogether effectually attempted to bring about a reform. If the fact of Mr. Frelinghuysen having declined had been announced the President would have been pestered all summer by politicians and their friends to give the English mission as a reward for party services, whereas he has now been able to look about him for a man of his own choice; and although he is as likely to make a mistake as any one, the chances are more in favor of the proper person being sent out as the successor of Mr. Motley than if the public had been taken into the confidence of the administration.

THE MIDNIGHT MISSION.

THE most difficult problem that Christian philanthropy has to deal with is what is euphemistically termed the "social evil." It is almost impossible for the laws to take cognizance of it or to adopt any measure for bringing it under supervision without legalizing an iniquity that saps the very foundation of society. It is difficult to even discuss the subject publicly in such a manner as is necessary for a proper understanding of it or for the adoption of efficient measures of reform, and pure men and women have an instinctive aversion to being brought in contact with it in any way. Another complication is in the aversion shown by society to woman who have fallen from virtue, so that, even if disposed to reform, they find themselves baffled and thrown back upon their old mode of life almost at the first attempt to rise out of the depths of sin and infamy; and the very small results that will be achieved by large expenditures of money and by much patient labor is a discouragement to many who prefer to give their time and money to objects of a more promising character. Notwithstanding the enormous difficulties that environ this subject, and the manifold discouragements that must attend any efforts to restrain a gigantic evil, it is the manifest duty of good men and women to assail it resolutely, boldly, and perseveringly, but with all the delicacy that the peculiarities of the case demand, and it is with a view of exciting the interest of the respectable people of Philadelphia to the efforts of a few self-sacrificing ladies and gentlemen for the reformation of the fallen women in our midst that we call attention to the Midnight Mission, which has been in operation somewhat over two years, at a house on Locust street, above Ninth. The mission has the following objects in view:

- 1. To preach the gospel to a class numbering several thousand in our city, a class never found in our churches, unreached by other missionary services.
2. To open a Home in the midst of the haunts of sin, a Christian Home, ever standing ready to welcome the lost—ever saying by its presence, "Return."
3. To make that Home, with its quiet, gentle, cheerful influences, not an asylum where numbers should congregate and stay, but where a few at a time might be shielded from temptation for awhile, strengthened, tested, and after due probation, placed out in Christian families in places where their past was not known against them, and where, respected by others, they might begin to respect themselves, and thus have a new start in life.
4. What has been accomplished by this mission since its inception is little, very little indeed, in comparison with the magnitude of its field of labor, but still enough has been done to encourage perseverance and to secure for the mission the cordial co-operation of our citizens without distinction of sect or religious belief. During the year 1869 one hundred meetings were held, the average attendance at which was eight. The number of women admitted to the Home was 70, and the average number of inmates was 12. Of these 22 left to return to their former mode of life, 4 were restored to their parents, 30 were placed out, and 17 inmates of the Home. Since the mission was organized 200 meetings were held at which the average attendance was 10 and the aggregate attendance over 1000; the average number in the Home was 12 and the average number 200. Of these 75 were placed out in families, 25 restored to parents and 100 returned to their old life. The practical results, therefore, of the two years work of the mission were 100 women restored to the path of virtue, while upwards of 1000 have been brought under influences that may produce beneficial results in the future.

The work undertaken by the midnight mission is distinct from that of the Magdalen and Rescue Associations and the House of the

Good Shepherd and its nature can best be explained by the following summary of operations during the year from the second annual report:—

"Meetings have been held on Thursday evenings at 11 o'clock since, on Sunday evenings. The attendance has not been as large as during the first year. This is easily accounted for. The novelty has worn off, the hostility of those whose interests have been crossed by our effort has been exerted in many ways to deter the girls from attending. At one time scarcely any girls were to be met upon the streets on Thursday evening. We changed our night of meeting and thus foiled this strategy. The superstitious feelings of the girls have been played upon; so that many times our cards of invitation are refused because they bring bad luck. Then, too, our hands have been tied by the want of helpers. In this great city not enough gentlemen have come forward to give to this effort an aid in the ruin man has wrought, any fair chance of success. However, each week the Gospel has been preached to some of the lost, and it is a satisfaction to find that those seeking our Home this year have come purely of their own accord during the day time; doubtless, offered by the influences exerted in the meetings, but still coming under no persuasions of the moment. The Home has been well filled nearly all the time. Under the efficient management of Mrs. Parson Brooks, the domestic economy has been most satisfactory, and a marked improvement is manifest in the order and spirit of the household. The occupations of each day are well systematized. The sewing room has begun to make some return to the girls and to the Home. The work of the household has been done by the girls, thus saving considerable expense and giving practical training in domestic duties. Almost each day some one of the lady managers visits the Home to read to the girls or assist in their instruction. The General Superintendent has also visited it each day, conducting family prayers. A Bible class has been held each Sunday morning; a prayer meeting on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and occasionally sermons by clergymen of different denominations have been preached to the family. During a great part of the year the services of an assistant matron were employed, in order that a qualified directress might always be with the girls in their sewing hours, to train them to the skilful use of the needle and the machine. At times there have been evidences of religious interest, and we trust not without some permanent effect.

With regard to the amount of work accomplished, the report states that "the percentage of genuine reformation will bear favorable comparison with that of any difficult reformatory work," and even if less had been accomplished than the above figures show, this mission would still be entitled to the cordial support of the public. The Midnight Mission must be supported by the public if it is to continue. At the end of 1869 it was \$500 in debt, and the lowest estimate for the necessities of the present year was \$2500. This is a very small amount for a great city like this to raise for the support of such an object. Last year New York gave upwards of \$10,000 to the Midnight Mission, besides sustaining one or two similar institutions and several Magdalen Asylums, and there certainly ought to be no difficulty in furnishing the mission in this city with all the funds it may require. We have called the attention of our readers to the claim of the Midnight Mission, with the hope that liberal pecuniary and other aid will be extended to it. It should be remembered that it is conducted entirely upon an unsectarian basis, so that its appeals are made to all whose hearts may be moved to aid in restraining the spread of vice and in encouraging those who have gone astray to turn from the ways of sin and lead decent and respectable lives. The Secretary and Treasurer of the Midnight Mission is Samuel S. Corey, Esq., No. 332 South Seventeenth street, to whom all contributions may be sent.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE WEEKLY PRAYER MEETING OF TRINITY M. E. CHURCH will be held at No. 1018 ARCH STREET on each FRIDAY EVENING until the church is reopened.

POLITICAL.

FOR SHERIFF.

WILLIAM R. LEEDS,

TENTH WARD.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS.

WILLIAM M. BUNN,

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Late Private Company F, 72d P. V.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.

CHARLES BLASUIS, SOLE AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE WORLD-RENOVED PIANOS, AT THE OLD WAREHOUSES, No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET.

OFFICE OF THE DALZELL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 215 1/2 WALNUT STREET—Room 17.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 9, 1870. The Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT.

NOTICE—The West Jersey Railroad Company will run their last local excursion for this year to Cape May on FRIDAY, Aug. 19, 1870.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, WEST JERSEY RAILROADS, CAMDEN, N. J. NOTICE—The West Jersey Railroad Company will run their last local excursion for this year to Cape May on FRIDAY, Aug. 19, 1870.

HARPER'S HAIR DYE—THE ONLY harmless and reliable dye known. This splendid Hair Dye is perfect. Changes red, rusty, or gray hair, whiskers, or moustache instantly to a glossy black or natural brown, without injuring the hair or staining the skin, leaving the hair soft and beautiful. Only 50 cents for a large box.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL. CAPITAL, \$2,000,000.

WARD & GALE, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW, No. 306 BROADWAY, New York.

JAMES M. SCOVILLE, No. 113 PLUM STREET, CAMDEN, N. J. Collections made anywhere inside of New Jersey.

SPECIAL NOTICES. JOHN WANAMAKER, Nos. 518 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. Boys, Youths, Gentlemen, Coolly, Glad.

CLOTHING. DOWN! DOWN! DOWN! IT GOES! GO LOW DOWN TOWN. The Balance of our stock must We're selling off so monstrous The price of every garment's Cheaper than anywhere else in Nobody can beat us This summer On the prices of every variety of FINE SUMMER SUITS. If you want them really Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! The place to come for them is the GREAT BROWN HALL OF ROCKWELL & WILSON 603 and 605 CHESTNUT STREET. CHARLES STOKES & CO., No. 82 CHESTNUT Street, CLOTHING. LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GOODS FOR CUSTOMER WORK. ALSO, FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING. NEW PUBLICATIONS. A LIVE PAPER.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK contains VIEW OF STRASBOURG. FORTIFICATIONS AT METZ. MAP OF SEAT OF WAR. PORTRAITS OF ADMIRAL FARRAGUT, GENERAL STEINMETZ, TROCHU, DOUAY, COUNT PALIKAO, LOUIS OF BAVARIA, COUNT BENEDETTI. FULL-PAGE PICTURE OF THE YACHT RACE. FULL-PAGE WAR CARTOON BY THOS. NAST. TWO SPIRITED AND TIMELY COMICS. "EDWIN DROOD." BY CHARLES DICKENS. ILLUSTRATED. HARPER'S WEEKLY is also distinguished for its Editorials, Stories, News, and general information, and is without question the Best Illustrated Paper in the world. PRICE, TEN CENTS A COPY; FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR. THE PRESENT WAR WILL BE VERY THOROUGHLY ILLUSTRATED IN HARPER'S WEEKLY BY THE BEST ARTISTS.

FINANCIAL. DREXEL & CO., No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET, American and Foreign BANKERS, ISSUE DRAFTS AND CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT available on presentation in any part of Europe. Travelers can make all their financial arrangements through us, and we will collect their interest and dividends without charge. DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO., DREXEL, HARRIS & CO., New York. Paris. CO-OPERATION. THE FIRM OF CORNELIUS & BAKER HAVING been dissolved, the undersigned have formed a partnership under the name of BAKER, ARNOLD & CO., for the manufacture and sale of Gas Fixtures. Manufacturing S. W. corner TWELFTH and BROWN Streets. Salesrooms at the old stand, No. 710 CHESTNUT Street. WILLIAM C. BAKER, CRAWFORD ARNOLD, ROBERT C. BAKER, Philadelphia July 1, 1870.

THE PERFECTION OF THE ART OF REFINING WHISKIES. P. HEVNER, Sole Proprietor, for the State of Pennsylvania, of the CELEBRATED "P. P." WHISKIES, Nos. 246 S. FRONT and 117 DOCK St., Phila. It has been clearly demonstrated that all Liquors distilled by the ordinary methods contain a very large percentage of impurities; the degree of heat that must necessarily be employed, decomposing, disengaging and vaporizing all the baneful elements and noxious gases contained in the mash, which when condensed form the deleterious fuel oil so detrimental to life and health; but, when indulged in to excess, the result is Brain Fever, Delirium Tremens, Apoplexy, Insanity, etc. Consequently Liquors, as ordinarily distilled, are apt, even when only used sparingly as a stimulant, to create Nausea, Sick Headache, Inflammation, and Kidney Disease. The "P. P." Whiskies, on the contrary, "stimulate and cheer" without unduly exciting the brain or injuring the coats of the stomach. They are distilled from the choicest product of the Cereals in vacuo, the pressure of the atmosphere being reduced from 15 lbs. to 2 lbs. to the square inch; consequently a temperature of only about 90 degrees of heat is required in the operation. The process is entirely mechanical, no ACIDS, CHARCOAL, ESSENCES, EXTRACTS, DRUGS OR CHEMICALS OF ANY DESCRIPTION BEING USED—hence the "P. P." Whiskies are not only delicate in flavor, but pure, wholesome, and innocuous as a beverage, retaining in simple purity the flavor of the cereals from which they were distilled. The "P. P." Whiskies have been tested by some of the most eminent of the Medical Faculty, by Analytical Chemists, and by the best judges of Liquors in the United States, and pronounced perfectly pure and wholesome, and especially desirable for Family use and Medical purposes. Members of the medical faculty, the trade, and the public generally are cordially invited to call and inspect the machinery and process, and examine the liquors and the impurities extracted, at the Refinery and Warerooms, Nos. 246 South FRONT and 117 DOCK Street. This is the only process in operation in the State of Pennsylvania for refining whiskies in vacuo.

EXCURSIONS. MUNDY'S Thirteenth Annual Moonlight Excursion TO ATLANTIC CITY. ON SATURDAY EVENING, August 20, 1870. Last boat leaves VINE STREET FERRY at 8 o'clock P. M. Tickets, \$1.50, round trip. For sale at Tremwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chestnut street; Wm. Mann's, No. 106 South Fifth street, and Vine Street Ferry. MITCHELL EXCURSION GOES AUGUST 23, 1870. Stops Two Days at International Hotel, Niagara Falls. Fare, \$12 round trip; \$3.00 per day at Hotel. Get your tickets by Saturday from W. F. Smith, No. 112 South Fourth street. R. M. Foust, No. 112 South Fourth street. H. S. Rorer, No. 37 South Front street. William Hopkin, Germantown. E. M. Firth, Germantown. N. Van Horn, No. 311 Chestnut street. FOR CAPE MAY. On and after THURSDAY, June 30, the steamer ARROWSMITH will leave ARCH STREET WHARF for CAPE MAY on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS at 9 A. M. Returning, will leave CAPE MAY on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 A. M., stopping each way at Chester and New Castle. Fare, \$2.25, including carriage hire, Servants, \$1.50, " " " " Children, \$1.25, " " " " Horses, carriages, and freight, taken at reasonable rates. The ARROWSMITH is a fine, commodious steamer, and is fitted with every requisite for the safety and comfort of passengers. GEO. H. HUDDALL, C. TAGGART, 629 10th street, No. 52 N. DELAWARE Avenue. GRAND VISITATION OF THE KNIGHTS TEMPLAR (in full uniform) TO ATLANTIC CITY, ON FRIDAY, August 26, 1870, remaining until MONDAY AFTERNOON, 29th. The various Commanderies of Knights Templar have made arrangements for a repetition of their visit to Atlantic City this season, leaving VINE Street Ferry at 3:30 P. M., ON FRIDAY, August 26. PROGRAMME WHILE AT ATLANTIC CITY. FRIDAY EVENING. Complimentary Hops will be given at each of the hotels by the proprietors. SATURDAY. At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for parade on the beach. At 3 P. M. the "Grand Knight Templar's Reception" will be given at headquarters, under the auspices of Cyrene Commandery, preceded by a display of fireworks illustrating Masonic emblems. SUNDAY. Rev. Sir Wm. H. JEFFERYS, E. G. P. of New Jersey, and Rev. Sir ROBERT PATTISON, D. D., P. E. G. P. of Pennsylvania, will lead in devotion, in the Methodist Church. MONDAY. At 9 A. M. will report at headquarters, in full dress, for the Grand Review before the Grand Officers. Sir Wm. WALLACE GOODWIN, P. E. C. Cyrene Commandery and E. G. G. of New Jersey, will have general command. General Headquarters will be at the Sea-View Excursion House. See time table for running of trains, etc. 816

FOR SALE. FOR SALE OR TO LET, THE STORE PROPERTY No. 722 CHESTNUT STREET, Twenty-five feet front, one hundred and forty-five feet deep to Bennett street. Back buildings five stories high. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 A. M. THOMAS S. FLETCHER, DELANCO, N. J. ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF COUNTRY SEAT, MILLS, AND FARMS. No. 1. A large Merchant Mill, with seven runs of burrs, 150 horse-power; 70 acres of land, six Tenant Houses, and all other fixtures complete. Price, \$35,000. No. 2. A Grist and Saw-mill, 125 horse-power; 22 acres land, suitable for cotton, woolen, or paper manufacture; Dwelling House, and all the usual outbuildings. \$15,000. No. 3. A Farm of 275 acres, with beautiful Country Seat, Farm House, three Tenant Houses, Barn, Milking Shed, Garriage House, Henry, Ice-house, Grange, and Gable-house, and all other fixtures suitable for a country seat; Grist and Saw-mill, with a fall of 25 feet. Price, \$20,000. These properties adjoin, and are situated on the bank of the Brandywine at Chadd's Ford, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, about 25 miles from Philadelphia. This is a choice ground, being the site of the Brandywine battle in 1777. No. 4. Is the handsomest Country Seat to be found in the beautiful section of country where it is located. For particulars address WALTER HIBBARD, West Chester, Chester county, Pa.

TO RENT. TO RENT—THE STORE NO. 722 CHESTNUT Street. Apply on the premises between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M. 817 1/2 RARE CHANCE TO GET INTO BUSINESS. HOUSES and LOTS wanted in exchange for Merchandise at wholesale prices. Address immediately, FINLEY, "Ledger" Office. TO RENT—THREE-STORY DWELLING, with back building, situated in CONGRESS ST. between Front and Second, with all the modern improvements. AARON HURLEY, Apply to 515 No. 207 S. SEVENTH Street. REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED TO PURCHASE A HOUSE OF moderate size, with modern conveniences, situated between Twelfth and Twenty-third streets and Spruce and Chestnut. Possession on or before, at seller's convenience, Nov. 1. Might buy furniture if reasonable. Address, stating location and price, "House," Box 1624 Post Office, 515 1/2 mwt.

HOTELS. STOCKTON HOUSE, Cape May, N. J., WILL REMAIN OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 15. TERMS.—To September 1, \$4.50 per day; \$3 per week. From September 1, \$3.50 per day; \$21 per week. CHARLES DUFFY, PROPRIETOR, Formerly of the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia. ATLANTIC HOUSE, Newport, Rhode Island. BOARD REDUCED. This Hotel will be opened MAY 30, at \$3.50 per day for transient boarders. Families may make special arrangements by the week or season. WM. W. HAZARD, PROPRIETOR. OCEAN HOUSE, CAPE MAY, N. J. Good accommodations can be had at this FIRST-CLASS HOTEL. Address 817 10th St. LYCETT & SAWYER, Proprietors. COLONNADE HOTEL, FIFTEENTH AND CHESTNUT STS., ENTIRELY NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURNISHED, is now ready for permanent or transient guests. WANTS. OIL CANNASER WANTED.—ONE WHO IS well acquainted with the city trade. Good inducements offered. Address, with references, Box No. 1798. 817 1/2 7th. MATS AND CAPS. WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTILATED and easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented, in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESTNUT Street, next door to the Post Office.